

From Athabasca the Chipewyans spread north by degrees towards the shores of the Great Slave Lake, and east and north-east towards Hudson's Bay, where, having met with vast herds of wild reindeer, they settled on the Barren Grounds, living from that time in common under the names of Yellow-knives ("T'alt'san Ottiné"), and Caribou-eaters ("Ethen eldéli"). Such of these as remained attached to the Churchill traders took the name of the latter, and are still known to their western fellow-tribesmen as "Thé-yé Ottiné." Finally, many of them even ventured south to Lake La Biche, Cold Lake, Lake La Ronge, Cross Island, Heart Island, &c., where they bear the name of "Thi-lan Ottiné" (Men of the end of the head).

When leaving the fertile plain watered by the Peace River and its affluents, the Chipewyan Tinneys were hard pressed by a tribe still more warlike than themselves, namely the Sécanais or "Thé-kké Ottiné" (Men who live on the mountains) who in their turn had come from the western slope of the Rockies, where they left tribes identical with themselves as to language and customs.

As to the Beaver Tinneys, they crossed the mountains to the south and reached the plains of the Saskatchewan, where still lives a remnant of this people, the Sarcis (in Cree "Sarséwi") whose Black-foot name means bad (from "Sa-arsey," not good).

Hearne permitted the association of some Chipewyans on his expedition to the Copper-mine River, a tributary of the Arctic Ocean, with a result that is well known, as is also the massacre committed by his followers among the Eskimo.

The Hudson's Bay Company was not long in founding a trading-post on Lake Athabasca, establishing one under the name of Wedderburne on an islet near Fort Chipewyan. This remained till 1821, when the rival companies united their interests and put an end to their regrettable hostilities.

Commerce and religion have materially civilized the manners and character of the Cree, Chipewyan, and Beaver Indians inhabiting the Athabasca district. They are at present quiet, peaceable, inoffensive, and friendly to the white man, but very much diminished in numbers, the failure of animal life, and the extraordinary decrease for many years in the waters of the rivers and lakes, which has destroyed the fish to an immense extent, and driven